

THREE fishermen, two of whom were convicted before of a similar offence, were each fined \$25, or six weeks' hard labor, this morning, for being in possession of a quantity of newly-cut trees yesterday. The trio went in. Tree-cutting is becoming so frequent, that it is really necessary to make an example of the destroyers, trifling fines seeming to have no effect upon them.

SAYS the Sydney Bulletin.—The new Duke of Marlborough, is not, so far as we can see, having such a gay time. Being so unfortunate to have been found out as the Marquis of Blandford, his accession to the Dukedom has aroused such a horde of sleeping dogs that his Grace has been practically barred, for the present, clean out of England. It seems, indeed, that the Duke, who is, we may remark, an accomplished litterateur, is not a man of snow-flake morality. Not content with upsetting the Earl of Aylesford's matrimonial apple-cart, while the "noble Earl" (as big a scoundrel, if possible, as the Duke) was in India, he, we quote a London contemporary, "struck the woman (the Marchioness of B.) whom he had sworn to protect, and who was about to become the mother of his child. And when the noble father was told of his child's disfigurement, he gave vent to a snarl, and advised his wife to treat the blow which caused the injury as 'an historic incident.' It would be difficult to more than quietly admire a man who would do this thing, yet it is on record that he was, on his accession to the title, warmly welcomed by the clergy of his district. This must have been either because the heart of the parson is swollen over with the spirit of absolution and forgiveness, or because the duke is the patron of thirteen livings. Besides possessing the vast estates of Blenheim and Woodstock, conferred upon his ancestor by the nation, this most noble Duke draws an income of £5000 from an obliging country. There is something in this fact that causes the Englishman already proud that he is an Englishman, to feel extra proud that he is an Englishman. It seems that Lord Randolph Churchill (member for Woodstock) and his brother are not speaking. Lord Randolph is not even, politically immoral. It may be interesting also to know that the current number of the Fortnightly contains an article by the noble Duke on "The Limits of English Revolution." This paper will be read by many with the same interest that after the crash came attached itself to the effusions of "Janus-Weathercock," and after the Marwoodian ceremony to the stories and sketches of Arthur Lefroy.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM KOREA.

(Translated from the *Fiji Shimbun*.)

A Chinese man-of-war arrived in Koyo on the 16th ultimo with a mining engineer, who started for Seoul on the morning day. It is said that he is accredited with power to adjust commercial matters between China and Korea, as well as to exploit the mines in the latter country. The Koreans regard him as a Chinese official to whom the working of their mines has been entrusted. In our opinion, he is nothing more than a petty Chinese mandarin. A newspaper will be published shortly. On the 16th of October, an English vessel arrived in In-chih-n. His Excellency Takoroy, Minister to Seoul, was to start for Japan on the 17th of October, but his departure was postponed until the beginning of November. The trouble arising out of the recent affairs between Chinese and Japanese sailors, has been amicably settled. On the 17th and 18th of October, an examination of candidates for military rank was held in the Palace in the presence of the King and Korean and Chinese high dignitaries.

Lately, when I called upon Councillor Kim Pyung-kuk, I found the gate closed, and saw about a hundred people who wore big bamboo hats, straw sandals and ragged clothes, swarming around the place. On inquiry, I found that they were farmers living in the vicinity, who had come to the city to complain to the Councillor about the heavy taxes imposed upon them by their local officials. One of the men was honoured with an interview by the statesman, who took a favorable view of their complaints. Occurrences like these are very frequent in Korea. On the 18th of October, Japanese troops held a sham fight at Nanzan Hill. They were divided into two parties, and indulged in a discharge of blank cartridge. This was the first review of the Japanese troops since the soldiers were stationed in Seoul. The Chinese troops number thirty times as many as ours, and consequently they make a much more gallant show. They are supplied with abundant ammunition, and have target practice almost daily. They also fire a time-gun at noon; altogether, their movements cause envy among the Japanese soldiers from Nagoya who relieved the old garrison. The review at Nanzan gave great rejoicing to Japanese residents, especially as such a magnificent spectacle was never witnessed there before. Our sole regret is that their number was so small and in course of gradual decrease. On the 16th of October, Mr. Aston arrived in Inohh-in in an English man-of-war. Prime Minister Hong Sun-mok has not yet entirely recovered from illness. In my former report about the presentation by a Chinese of the New Testament to the King, I made a mistake. The correct version is that the Chinese forwarded a copy of the New Testament to the Foreign Office, requesting it to be presented to the King. The officers burnt it, and afterwards informed His Majesty of the event. They further urged that the Roman Catholic faith is, and must be, prohibited by all means; that the religion works great harm to the nation; and that it was a heinous offence for Korean officers to be made the agents of presenting a religious book to the King. They advised him to exile the Chinese who committed the grave offence. The potentate has not as yet given his decision in the matter. As, however, the affair was reported to Go Chokel, the Chinese general, it is believed that the offender will be sent back to China, as was the case with Mr. Ken Tsung. He is one of the few men, and held an important position in the Korean Government when Mr. Aston assumed the temporary control of foreign affairs. At that time this mandarin enjoyed a high reputation. The Koreans believed that his appointment in the Foreign Office would be productive of immense benefit to their country. The "evil" offender (O Rosho) appointment in the Home Office was likewise regarded with great favour. But the hope was not fulfilled. Mr. was accused of insulting the Royal Master and of licentious conduct, and returned to China. O Rosho is about to follow the fate of Mr. On the 14th of October, the Korean Government prohibited the people from coining any copper money secretly. This is looked upon as the result of anxiety on the part of the authorities to prevent the fall in value of old copper coins, which will certainly ensue in case of an abundance of copper money. The Trade Associations that

are worthy of the name, are the Merchant Steamship Company and Shosen Kiyoku, a cigar factory. The former has a capital of fifty thousand taels subscribed by fifty shareholders, including Nin Yung-ai and Li So-yen. The latter has twenty shareholders and a capital of six thousand taels, which is now in course of increase. There is one photograph shop, owned by Koreans and directed by two Japanese. Some of the prominent Korean officers are making preparations to start a new trading company. A scheme is also afoot to establish a hospital. On the 18th of October, Riuti Shun, who was receiving instruction in Mr. Fukuzawa's school *Keto-gijuku*, was appointed to the Mint which was lately opened for making copper money. Only the director has been appointed up to the present, and his subordinates are not as yet engaged. A great many years ago, the King imported a Chinese translation of foreign books treating of the advantages of steamships, telegraphs, etc., and caused it to be translated into the Korean language. This valuable work was distributed among the inhabitants of the eight provinces. But at that time, the Koreans unanimously regarded it as a book on foreign religion, and condemned it as utterly worthless. Recently, however, the desire to read the work has greatly developed among them. Necessary efforts are, therefore, being made to publish the book so as to meet the great demand for it.—*Japan Mail*.

FORESTALLING OWNERS OF RACE HORSES.

Nothing tends to upset the temper of a racing man so much as the act of forestalling so often indulged in by the speculative public, whose delight it is to get on to a "good thing" early, and thus reap the benefit which follows the shortening in price of the horse which they have invested their money on. A burnt child dreads the fire, we are told, but with that extraordinary perspicacity which characterises the speculator in horseflesh, the more your thorough-going backer burns his fingers over his turf transactions, the more confident he becomes in his ability to select a certainty; and no sooner does he discover that he has been victimised by the elimination of a horse's name from the list than he indulges in another attempt to pick the winner, with a similar result. Owners of horses maintain that it is the duty of the public to reserve their investments for the course, or at all events, until those who are more intimately associated with the horse may have had an opportunity of securing whatever money they require at long odds. "If I am forestalled," remarks many an owner, "I shall scratch my horse without the slightest compunction," and that they carry out the threat, recent events only too truly testify. Totally regardless of the fact that to the public they are indebted for everything connected with horse-racing, they ignore the great body which provides the "sinecure" of war. Where, we ask, would those owners who but lately obtained their £10,000 to £20,000, or other such wagers, if it were not for the thousands invested by the general public months before the race for the Melbourne Cup? How, indeed, would the Victoria Racing Club obtain sufficient funds to dispense such princely sums were it not for the liberal patronage received from the public? The public are the life and soul of racing; and it behooves those who guide the destinies of the turf to use every means in their power to protect the best patrons of the sport. Forestall they may, but it is with no intention of anticipating the owner that they make a run upon a particular horse. Some have confidence in one owner and not in another, and accordingly they invest their money, religiously believing that they will have an honest run for the race. There are owners who regard it as an honour to be so popular with the public, and no matter how much a favourite the investments of the public make their horses, they delight to see them go to the post and win for those who have shown their confidence in them. The happiest moments of Mr. John Tai's life were those which he experienced when he led the idol of the public, The Barb, back to victory in the full knowledge that he had pretty well bent, if he had not broken, the ring. The cheers of the public were as much for the man as for the horse, and equally genuine were the plaudits showered upon that thorough sportsman Mr. C. M. Lloyd, when his horses placed victories to the credit of their owner. Weighing the money at stake and the odds when the stable makes a move. Doubtless Mr. White has nearly the whole body of racing men with him, and we must confess that when placed in such a predicament there are few votaries of the turf who would not act in a similar manner; but what we desire to see is a body of racing men following the sport apart from all betting considerations whatever, and whether forestalled by the public or the ring, allowing the horses to go to the post to win if possible. There are many who engage in turf pursuits for a living, some eking out a miserable existence, and others who believe that "honourable men are the only easy cubs upon which rogues repose and fatten," and fatten they do accordingly. From them we expect nothing but smart practices. To them the possession of a hot favourite is a perfect windfall which they make the most of; but those in high places are looked up to by everybody as the philosophers and guides of the turf, and the scratching of a Despot, or a Martin-Henry, or a Navigator causes an uneasy feeling to prevail. When on the eve of the Doncaster St. Leger, that fine old English sportsman, the Rev. Mr. King, was informed by his trainer that Apology was lame, he peremptorily replied that she would start, if only on three legs; the public had backed her with implicit confidence, and they should have a run for their money. She ran and won, and that liberal-hearted minister of the gospel lives in the affections of all who admire a true sportsman. All the forestalling in England would not have influenced him in the slightest degree; and we hope to educate some of our Australian sportsmen up to the same standard. Let those who can afford to race for sport pure and simple do so with all their might, apart from those betting influences which help to degrade every sport with which they come in contact, and the force of example will soon have its effect, even upon those who rank much lower in the turf world.—*Australian*.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Prism* left Singapore on the morning of the 23rd instant, and may be looked for here on the 29th.
The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Orizaba* left Singapore on the 26th instant, and is due here on the 3rd proximo.
The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Manuiri* left Port Darwin on the 26th instant, and is expected here on the 6th proximo.

RUSSIANS AND CHINESE ON THE FRONTIERS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes:—The relations between Russia and China have long been seriously strained, and more than once it has seemed difficult to avoid an open rupture. The troops of both nations are watching each other closely, nor would it, perhaps, be going too far to say that in the event of complications between France and China the Russians might make capital out of their neighbours' embarrassment. In anticipation, doubtless, of some such opportunity, considerable Russian reinforcements were not long since dispatched to Vladivostok, where the attitude of the Chinese has been menacing. Recently the subject was fully discussed in the *Novoe Vremia* of St. Petersburg. "The Chinese Government," said that paper, "has evidently long acknowledged how heavy the loss of the Amur district (Eastern Siberia), especially the southern part of the same, has proved, and is now trying to do, all in its power to gain this country back, thereby often taking measures which between two friendly Powers appear thoroughly objectionable. At the same time the armistice preparations are going on very energetically, so that there is reason to fear things may result in an open conflict. We have, unfortunately, even been able after all these years to populate the country with Russian colonists, so as to secure Russian power and to bring agriculture forward sufficiently to enable the nearest population and the military to obtain the provisions needed from the local production." The Chinese Government has favoured immigration into Russian territory, and in many places the Chinese have become so numerous that they really consider the Russians rather as guests only. Much the more so, as they have their own officials, who act with the utmost confidence and boldness, without being in any way interfered with by the indolent and incapable Russian authorities. The Russians have of late fortified and highly improved all their Siberian positions, and have altogether reorganised the military system there. In Irkutsk, Troitsk, and Selenginsk, which form a triangle quite close to the Chinese frontier, the military forces amount to only three battalions of infantry, three batteries (Selenginsk, eight guns) of artillery, with a few detachments of Cossacks, including cavalry, artillery, and infantry. This does not appear at first to constitute a very imposing force, but it must be borne in mind that the reserves form the principal part of the troops in Siberia, and that more than three times as many men as I have just enumerated could be called out on the shortest notice. The total military forces in East Siberia would thus amount to 200,000 in war time. The points most likely to be attacked are the shores of the Vladivostok and Ussuri districts, where the Russians have also concentrated a great force of troops.

The world has had many opportunities of making the acquaintance of the Chinese soldier as a warrior, and the opinions passed upon his merits differ widely. An event which took place in Siberia in 1878 is, however, worth mention, for it is eminently characteristic of the Chinese troops, and I might add, of the Russian troops also. Close to the Ussuri frontier, in China, there is a spot to which China sends her criminals. Her system is very simple. They swarm in thousands, moving about from one place to another and trying their best to escape starvation—at times no easy matter. They generally undertake an excursion to cross the frontier, where, may be, they plunder a village or two and return. The natives call these Chinese highwaymen "Khungooos." At times the Chinese Government sends out a small army to teach them "moves." The teaching generally means hanging all they can get hold of. In the year mentioned the Chinese Government requested the Russian authorities to exercise a strict surveillance over the "Khungooos," and orders were given by the Governor-General at Irkutsk to the Ussuri Cossacks to take the field against the dangerous invaders. The Ussuri Cossacks were commanded at the time by a certain Major Noshin. He started with his Cossacks, hoping to crush the invaders. After some days' ride his little detachment of cavalry (150 men in all) reached a mountain, from the top of which they had a splendid view of the valley below. At their feet, in the full blaze of the sun, they beheld the Khungooos camp. All was quiet; nobody seemed to have observed their approach, and the Chinese were evidently having their dinner. A great deal of cooking and smoking was going on; some of the Chinese were fast asleep, and although the Russians saw lots of guns, tents, and horses, their enemy seemed to be thinking of anything but fighting.

The number of the Chinese was estimated at about 5,000. In consideration of the enormous advantage on the enemy's side, the Major made an encouraging speech to his Cossacks, talking of honour, bidding them fight to the last, and winding up by giving the signal to charge. Off dashed the gallant heroes down hill, swords drawn, *enfin à terre*. The Chinese were at first rather more surprised than alarmed, but seeing the Russians dash into the camp, striking and killing right and left, they became panic-stricken and fled in all directions, leaving the camp, with all that was in it, to the victors. The Cossacks pursued and killed about 400, took possession of all the weapons and horses, and returned full of pride and joy at having made such quick work of the foe. The Major reported his success to Irkutsk, but to his utter astonishment received information in reply that the Khungooos had been seen many hundred miles off to the westward, where they had robbed and destroyed several villages. The "Khungooos" the Cossacks had just slaughtered, then, had evidently not been Khungooos at all. The camp he had attacked and destroyed was that of the "regular" army sent out by the Chinese Government on the same errand as himself—to chastise the Khungooos robbers! The affair, of course, created a terrible scandal, and the Russian Government was obliged to apologise. Major Noshin was discharged at once, and the Chinese commander received a *legre* sum of money as a bribe to silence. The 400 dead soldiers were rather awkward witnesses to be sure, but in Asia there are ways of getting over such difficulties. The Chinaman made the matter right by declaring that they had all been executed for insubordination. And here I may finally conclude this true story. It may serve to give some idea of Chinese bravery and Cossack stupidity.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.—The M. M. steamer *Yangtzi*, with the next French mail, passed Cape St. James on the 28th instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 2nd proximo.
THE INDIAN MAIL.—The direct steamers, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the morning of the 17th instant, and are expected to arrive here on the 3rd proximo.
THE AMERICAN MAIL.—The P. M. steamer *City of Tokio*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 7th instant, and is due here on the 6th proximo.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 11th December, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises, A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Situate in Rosario Street and Bridges Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Comprising—
All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section A of INLAND LOT No. 403, the Remaining Portion of INLAND LOT No. 403 and Section C of INLAND LOT No. 400, as the same Premises are respectively held for the residues of two several and respective terms of 999 years and 999 years.
The Property will be offered for sale in the following lots, viz:—
Lot 1.—The Tenement Nos. 78, 80, and 82, Bridges Street, containing an area of 2,808 square feet or thereabouts.
Lot 2.—The Tenement Nos. 6 and 7, Rosario Street, containing an area of 1,445 square feet or thereabouts.
Lot 3.—The Tenement No. 31, Bridges Street, containing an area of 600 square feet or thereabouts.
The Property is sold subject to the existing lettings thereof respectively.
For Further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to
BRETON, WOTTON, & DEACON, Solicitors for the Vendor, 35, Queen's Road, Hongkong, or to
J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1883. [890]

VICTORIA HOTEL, 22, PRAYA CENTRAL.
PROPRIETORS, DORABEE & HING KEE, LATE LESSEES OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE Community of Hongkong are respectfully informed that the VICTORIA HOTEL will be OPENED on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1883.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1883. [883]

VICTORIA HOTEL, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
PROPRIETORS, DORABEE & HING KEE, LATE LESSEES OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated on the PRAYA CENTRAL in the centre of the principal business localities, commands a magnificent view of the Harbour and Surrounding Scenery. From its detached position, perfect ventilation has been secured, almost exclusive of the Rooms being COMMODIOUS and FURNISHED with every requisite and comfort, afford most desirable accommodation.
The BAR, BILLIARD ROOM, and DINING ROOMS, are fitted up in a superior manner, and are all under European Supervision and Management.
The TABLE D'HOTE is supplied with every delicacy of the Season, and most satisfactory attendance—WINE and LIQUORS of the Best Qualities and Brands only are supplied.
Arrangements for BALLS, BANQUETS, DINNERS and PICNICS, made on the most reasonable terms. The long and almost exclusive experience of the Proprietors, and the excellent reputation they have gained, are a sufficient guarantee that satisfaction will be given in this Branch.
With every facility for making suitable arrangements at Reasonable Prices, either for permanent, or weekly BOARDERS, the Proprietors confidently appeal to the community of Hongkong for a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed on them during the past eleven years.
VICTORIA HOTEL, 22, Praya Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1883. [868]

Intimations.

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING can be obtained for SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR MARRIED COUPLES AT No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, Next Door to the Temperance Hall, Terms Moderate.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth to the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the natives with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.
The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will, without fail, arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties, it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.
Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.
FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & CO., VARIETY STORE, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [589]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY, Proprietor, Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [501]

"WAI SAN YAT PO." A DAILY CHINESE NEWSPAPER with a wide circulation in the Colony and the Coast. Price: Subscription, FOUR DOLLARS per Annum. The above high-class native paper is an excellent medium for Advertisers at Strictly Moderate Charges. Guaranteed circulation of over 1,160 Copies. Communications to be addressed to the Proprietor, LUK KE SHUN, No. 9, Gough Street, Hongkong 17th September, 1883. [703]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOW-ROOMS.

FOR

St. Andrew's Ball.

TARTAN RIBBONS.

PLAIN AND FANCY FANS. ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

KID GLOVES.

SAYLE & CO., VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1883.

[889]

OCCASION.

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF 18 KTS. GOLD JEWELRY,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS GIFTS.

CONSISTING OF RINGS, EARRINGS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, CAMEOS, STUDS, CROSSES, LOCKETS and SCARF PINS.

LATEST NOVELTY,

A visit is kindly requested.

J. ULLMANN & CO., 42, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

N.B.—The Store will be open till 5 o'clock on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1883.

[849]

F. VINCENOT

HAS FOR SALE.

FENARD'S BUTTER, DUTCH CHEESE, SAUCISSON DE LYONS, PURE OLIVE OIL, JAMS AND JELLIES, SECRESTAL BITTERS, ANGOSTURA BITTERS, AMER. PICON BITTERS, FRENCH CIGARETTE (Petits Bourdeaux), JOB CIGARETTE PAPER, ABADIE CIGARETTE PAPER, EAU DE FLEURS D'ORANGERS, EXTRAIT D'EUCALYPTUSINTE.

ANCHOVIES in Salt, TOMATO SAUCE, FRENCH BEER (Veltin's), TUNNY FISH in OIL, MORTADELLE in Tins, A.B.C. PATES for Soup, ASPARAGUS in Tins, CRISTALIZED FRUIT, ESSENCE OF MOKA COFFEE, NEW SAUER KRAUT, FRESH HONEY in Bottles.

F. VINCENOT, No. 24, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1883.

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MRS. P. SMITH,

BEGS to inform the Community of Hongkong Generally, and Visitors to the Port, that SHE HAS THIS DAY OPENED

PRIVATE TIFFIN ROOMS,

Nos. 8 & 9, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, WHERE

SHE WILL BE PREPARED TO SUPPLY MEALS & REFRESHMENTS AT ALL HOURS.

The Rooms are large, well ventilated and airy, and the viands supplied will be of the best description and cooked in the best style.

ATTACHED TO THE

TIFFIN ROOMS ARE A BILLIARD ROOM

AND READING ROOM. THE LATTER IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH GERMAN, FRENCH, AMERICAN & LONDON NEWSPAPERS, WRITING MATERIALS, &c., &c.

N.B.—No Extra Charge for the use of the Reading and Billiard Rooms. ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOARD AND LODGING can be made by applying to

MRS. P. SMITH,

ON THE PREMISES, BEACONFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1883.

[766]

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE. On and after the 1st December, 1883, the BUSINESS of the HOTEL will be conducted by the Company. Pending the completion of the proposed alterations and repairs the DIRECTORS solicit the indulgence of the Public for any inconvenience which may be caused thereby.
By Order of the Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary, Hongkong, 7th November, 1883. [841]

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano. CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

J. M. GUEDES, HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT, NO. 13, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG, Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [5]

Intimations.

ROYAL YORK HOTEL, OLD STEVENS, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND. THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment.
A. HOADLY, Proprietor, [503]

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL," BROOK STREET, LONDON, W. THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL, who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort. [502]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO. GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS, BEACONFIELD ARCADE. Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of every description. Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges. Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [9]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERSOF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERSOF
AERATED WATERS.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1883.

This following admirable article, dealing with a question at present prominently before the Hongkong public, appeared under the heading "An Eminent Fossil" in a recent issue of the Sydney Bulletin.

For a full week, readers of the Evening News were entertained by editorial announcements of a remarkable letter treating of the subject so largely engaging public attention—the law of libel. This promised lucubration was dangled before the expectations of a tantalized community. It was to be the deliverance of a mysterious, and—judging by the manner in which the editor of the News from time to time grovelled in his own columns, and, figuratively, licked his promised contributor's boots—a very distinguished person, indeed. After at least one aggravating delay, as though the distinguished writer had been coy, or his humble admirer, the editor, desired to work up his readers into a proper pitch of respectful eagerness, the lucubration thus heralded by the preliminary genuflections and copious abasements of the News, made its appearance. And a most imposing appearance it made. Pompously dedicated, in Latin, to Legislators by the author, and allotted the dignity of leaded lines and the top of a column by the awe-stricken editor, its appearance in type quite maintained the awful promise of the preliminary announcements. The wretchedly respectful announcements by the dazzled editor had already impressed the public with a proper understanding that it was by an exertion of uncommon condescension that they were favoured at all with a perusal of the opinions of so distinguished a person as the writer, and the impression of humble obligation thus created was confirmed when it appeared that the superior creature who penned the letter had not deigned to address common people at all—had, in fact, declined to formally recognise their existence.

To talk to common people, in common language, was evidently too vulgar an undertaking for so lofty and important a person to relish. So he addressed himself to Legislators, in Latin. The entire surroundings of the letter are surprisingly suggestive of Mrs. Jarley's waxworks. It is easy to conceive the important author addressing himself to the bowing editor of the News, when tendering the contribution, in the language of the immortal Mrs. Jarley, "It's not a common offer, bear in mind. It's Jarley's waxworks, remember! The duty's very light and genteel, the company particular select, the exhibition takes place in assembly rooms. There is none of your open-air wagrancy at

JARLEY's, recollect. There is no tarpaulin and sawdust at Jarley's, remember. Every expectation held out in the handbills is realised to the utmost, and the whole forms an effect of imposing brilliancy hitherto unrivalled in this kingdom." There is material evidence that the writer of the letter would have been well content to have continued as he began, and that his ideal was a letter written altogether in a dead language and circulated only among a privileged caste. He is scornful about "nobodies," and as it happens that almost everybody is a "nobody," the author's contempt for the community at large is displayed from the outset. It is but fair, however, to admit that the News "distinguished and eminent" correspondent is free from the vice of hypocrisy. He nowhere in his letter pretends to care a snap of the fingers for the public. He is at no pains to disguise that he is superior to common employment, and holds a brief only in the interests of other "eminent and distinguished" personages.

It is a characteristic trait that the author takes his stand, from the very outset, "forty years ago." His whole argument is based on a forty-year-old dictum. He says in effect, "as it was forty years ago, is now, and ever shall be, without progression. Amen." He skips thirty-nine years of advancement and change, jumps all records during that period, shuts his eyes to such horrid modern views as the present Lord Chief Justice of England is responsible for, and anchors on his venerable precedent. It is really a pity that the pleader, with his mind fossilized forty years ago, did not go a little further back. But a few years earlier he would have been enabled to discover a still sharper precedent, of actual local authority, in favour of his views. In 1830, an Act passed by Governor DARLING and Council was still in force, by virtue of which banishment was the punishment for a second offence as a libeller; and what constituted libel was pretty much what the Crown Law officers chose to define. But, perhaps, it was sufficient to go back forty years for principles applicable to the liberty of public speaking and writing. Some men take a pride—a foolish one, of course—in being regarded as ahead of their age. But when an "eminent" authority displays his delight in being forty years behind his time, the folly of striving after progressive enlightenment will be apparent. Let's have the ideas of forty years ago to regulate our affairs, by all means. Forty years ago, London and Edinburgh were not connected by railway. Forty years ago, communication between America and Europe by steam vessels had not been three years established. Forty years ago, the newspaper press scarcely could be said to exist. But a few years earlier, the stamp-duty was 4d. per copy, and it was not till 1855 that stamp and paper duties were alike totally repealed, amidst the mournful predictions of the men then living, who preferred things as they were forty years ago, and cursed the prospect of "nobodies" being taught to form their own opinions instead of humbly echoing the opinions of "eminent" persons wedded to the ideas of "forty years ago."

Of course, an "eminent" person who writes exclusively "ad Seniores," and publishes his exclusive letter in the vulgar newspaper available, cannot be expected to reason. He simply produces the precedent he has picked out from the rubbish heap of forty years ago, and flings it in the face of the crowd of "nobodies" known as "the public." He concedes, indeed—which is truly condescending on his part—that there has been since the date when he petrified a "growth of general intelligence," an "extension of personal liberty," a fuller recognition of "the necessity for freely and fearlessly exposing corruption in high places." But it appears to him that the judges alone have tempered the laws to fit with the times. This is, we are happy to say, true, as applied to judges in general. But as strict veracity was not exacted, even of "eminent" persons, forty years ago, it is not surprising to discover our author pronouncing that judges have never held a distinct imputation of improper conduct to be justified by anything short of exact and particular proof. Of course, this is true also; in a forty-years-ago sense. That is to say, it is inapplicable to the case really at issue, where imputations are true in their essentials, but, in minor matters, incorrect—where, in short, the libelled is shown to have been a rogue in the main, and in most particulars as stated, but not in every minute detail exactly as indicated. Such a glaringly modern dictum as that of the present Lord Chief Justice of England is, of course, eclipsed in the light of other days. "It is not," declared that merely modern authority, weakened by forty additional years of human progression, "necessary that the justification should appear to you to be made out, if you think that the defendant,

or the writer, was in the reasonable and honest exercise of his vocation as a public writer, even though he was not fully warranted in drawing the inferences he did as to the conduct of the plaintiff, and although it may be that he was not entirely justified by the absolute truth."

This modern dictum would, according to the ideas of forty years ago, "place all alike under the tyranny of the Press—ruffianly and respectable alike." That is to say, we are all of such a character that it is possible for the Press to make good charges that we are scoundrels in the main, dangerous to society, and only not scoundrels in one or two minor particulars alleged amidst proven details. And having arrived, by induction, at this pleasing stage of his progress, the "eminent" person points out that all writers are not—any more than his ideal citizen—persons of unchallengeable respectability. There are among them "Bohemians of the most pronounced type, social pariahs, entertaining a bitter hostility to the society from which they are outcasts." The tyranny of an institution which lends its own facilities for the declaration of charges, such as these, against itself, cannot surely be of a very terrible sort. And especially as these charges are as true to-day as they were "forty years ago," and even earlier. The Press has had much to answer for. Had it been well advised—by an "eminent" person, for example—who would have sternly refused to give currency to the diatribes and other little matters which flowed from the pens of such social pariahs as WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE—a poaching fellow, who would have been hanged had he been strictly dealt with; OTWAY—a loafing fellow, who choked guzzling a loaf; BURNS—a drunken radical; POPE—a scamp all round; DRYDEN—a pot-house roysterer; POPE—a cankered railer; GOLDSMITH—a person of immoral habits; SHERIDAN—a thriftless and unprincipled adventurer. Yet to some people, who have imbibed the thought of the last—although empty—forty years, it may occur that it was just in their writings that these men lived the sweetness of their lives. That a purer morality distilled through the poems and prose of GOLDSMITH than through the very life of many a so-called saint; that POPE never wrote a line which he need have blushed to own; that SHERIDAN's genius shone unobscured and serene only in print. That—but we forget—these are reasonings of to-day. Forty years ago they were not in vogue, and it is our duty to bow to the wisdom of forty years ago.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, November 29th.
THE FRANCO-CHINESE DIFFICULTY.
It is currently reported that negotiations are proceeding between the English and French Governments with a view to mediation in the French difficulty with China.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN CHINA.
Orders have been given to reinforce the British Squadron in China.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.
Negotiations are at a standstill between the Government at Tananarive and the French, the latter insisting upon their previous demands.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE net profits of the royal lottery in Cuba during the last year were \$5,000,000.

The steamship Taiwan goes into, and the Sues leaves Kowloon Dock to-morrow; the Clapnetra leaves the Cosmopolitan Dock the same day.

We are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co., that the incoming French mail steamer Yangtze left Saigon for this port at 2 p.m. yesterday.

We hear that Kennedy, the Civil Hospital wardmaster who shot himself on Sunday night in a brothel, is somewhat better to-day, but not, of course, out of danger.

ROBERT HENRICKS, of Germany, a seaman of the United States man-of-war Pinnacola, charged before Captain Thomsett this morning with being a stranger from his ship, was ordered to be sent on board.

JAMES WEST, an Irishman, an unemployed seaman, was fined \$5 or 14 days' hard labor, at the Police Court this morning, for being drunk and creating a disturbance in the "Welcome" tavern last evening. The fine was paid.

The money-changer who put off a base dollar on another man on the 19th instant, and in the drawers of whose stall some 31 counterfeit dollars and other counterfeit coins were found by Inspectors Mathieson and Quincey, was sent up for six months, with hard labor, this morning by Mr. Wodehouse, the base coin being ordered to be destroyed. Mr. Holmes defended him. The other three men charged with being mixed up in the business were discharged.

JOHN JAMES BROWN, a carpenter unemployed, was fined \$5 or 14 days' hard labor by Captain Thomsett this morning, for being drunk, disorderly, and tearing a blanket belonging to a Mrs. Lidia Joannin, at her house in Queen's Road West, last evening. Defendant admitted tearing the blanket, but said the complainant by whom he had a child who is at the convent, spent the money he gave her for the support of the youngster, in two P4 lottery gambling. The fine was paid.

THE American press is profuse in the praise of Lord Coleridge for the good taste he displayed in the numerous speeches he was called upon to make at the various points where he was entertained. In no instance were they in set phrase, as from one who wishes to be fulsome in his laudations. He referred in a kindly spirit to some of the shortcomings of Americans, but could always find more to admire than condemn. Often he was epigrammatic, and never prolix. Said he in New York, in the midst of the capitalists: "It is not your colossal fortunes that interested me. I can see great estates and sufficiently enormous fortunes at home. I should be disposed to give a wide berth to these things, because millions of dollars confuse my mind and are irrelevant to my tastes. But what I do rejoice to see, what has filled me with delight, what I have longed to see but never will see in England, is the condition of your upper and lower middle classes, and the homes of your peoples."

We read that the Russian court appointed to enquire into the condition of political prisoners has decided on reducing the terms of expatriation of 51 Siberian exiles. Considering the time the court has been sitting, and the uninterrupted stream of malcontents that has for years been flowing towards the Urals, the result of the commission's labour has been a veritable mouse. Chained in couples, the women by the wrist, the men by the ankle and wrist, these miserable, surrounded by bayonets, pass out of sight on their weary march eastwards. The picture makes a fitting obverse to the medals struck in honour of the late coronation. And yet, when the autocrat under whose eyes these abominations are happening, and whose word would eradicate the cancer which is eating into the vitals of Holy Russia, is blown into the air with dynamite, a shudder runs through the civilized world, and wise men set themselves to study the causes of such ferocity. To the curious in these matters we would recommend a study of French history, from the accession of Louis Seize to the decapitation of Charlotte Corday.

Upon the Chief Justice, Sir George Phillip, taking his seat on the bench this morning at the Supreme Court, the Registrar, addressing his Lordship, said there was one small matter with which his Lordship had promised to deal before commencing the libel case, namely, a motion on behalf of Mr. D. E. Caldwell to be admitted a solicitor of that honorable Court, and also of the Vice Admiralty Court. The Attorney-General then rose, and said he had to move the Court that Mr. Caldwell be admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court, under Ordinance 3 of 1871. Mr. Caldwell had been recently examined by a Board of examiners, and he (the Attorney-General) wished to state, with the concurrence of his brother examiners, that he passed an admirable examination, and one that, under any system, would have admitted him to, honors. They (the examiners) thought it only right that this should be stated for Mr. Caldwell's benefit. The Chief Justice said he presumed the examiners had made the examination as required, and being answered in the affirmative by the Attorney-General, his Lordship said that Mr. Caldwell was admitted a solicitor as requested.

THE Times says that the more closely a woman can get her bust to approximate to the shape of a peg-top the prouder and happier she usually is. Why the peg-top has attained to the high distinction of serving as a model for woman is one of the many puzzles connected with dress. The Greeks—who certainly knew something about the human form—assigned to their ideal waist dimensions quite intolerable to an English woman of to-day. Moreover, they made it oval, whereas the modern waist is round. It is a physiological fact that there is about an oval waist a delightful suppleness and elasticity, while the round waist so common at the present day is hard, rigid and unsympathetic. The fact is, that some women are blessed with waists naturally small, and oval at every waist naturally is, while other women less favored by nature, are determined to outdo the smallness at no matter what cost. But no discriminating critic can even fail to perceive the difference between natural and artificial smallness. Perhaps if this were better understood, women would cease to ruin their health and weaken the muscles of their back by going out in a tight fitting corset, even at the risk of appearing to depart conspicuously from woman's dress. They would then find that some other problems, such as distribution of weight, would settle themselves without much difficulty.

Is a woman a "person"? This question, says the S. F. Morning Call, in America is answered differently according to different authorities. In Boston Mrs. Clara T. Leonard held a position as member of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity. The statute provides that the board shall consist of nine "persons." Governor Butler asked the opinion of the Attorney-General whether a woman was legally a "person," and that official declared that she was not. This caused the Governor to appoint a gentleman to fill Mrs. Leonard's place, which was declared vacant. A statute, by explicit definition, can place its own construction upon a word, as in declaring what shall constitute a "felony," what a "misdemeanor," or the grade of any other offence; but in the absence of such definition, the vocabulary of the English dictionary would certainly be the best authority that could be used, unless the common law is found to take precedence. In the law of Massachusetts does not say, in express terms, that a woman is not a "person," then in giving his opinion, the Attorney-General of that state has disregarded the meaning attached to the word by the standard lexicographers, Worcester and Webster. The former says: "3. Person.—A being possessed of personality; an intelligent being; a man, woman, or child." And the latter: "4. A living soul; a self-conscious being; a moral agent, especially a living human being; a man, woman or child." Women are holding elective and appointive offices in other states besides Massachusetts without any thought of the question being raised whether she is a "person" or not.

SAYS the San Francisco Morning Call of the 23rd October:—Lieutenant E. H. Taunt, U. S. N., arrived from the East last evening in charge of seventeen naval apprentices. He stopped over at Mare Island, where he left the apprentices, and he is expected to arrive in this city this evening. It is stated that the boys are to be put on the U. S. ship Albatross, which will sail for China early in November. Naval apprentices are boys from fourteen years to eighteen years of age, who are enlisted to serve in the navy until they become of age. Having attained their majority, they are allowed either to leave the service, or to continue on at an advanced salary.

SAYS an American contemporary:—"A great deal has been written of late in denision of our navy, while at the same time fault has been found with extravagance in the direction of making it better. It ought to be stated in this connection that since the war the United States has expended for new war vessels but \$3,000,000. During the same time England has invested \$156,000,000 in new iron-clads, France \$88,000,000, Russia \$35,000,000, Italy \$32,000,000, Germany \$37,000,000, Turkey \$17,000,000, Brazil \$10,000,000, and insignificant Chili \$7,000,000. It is little wonder we have no navy."

CARDINAL Manning has stolen a march on the Middlesex magistrates, and has purchased from them the site of Tothill Fields prison for the magnificent sum of \$580,000. The sale was effected by private contract, and it was only when the contract was signed and deposit paid that the vendors discovered who the purchaser really was. There was a row at once, the more bigoted denouncing the sale of so extensive a site to the Catholics. A resolution was moved declaring the sale void on the ground that it was beyond the legal power of the magistrates to sell unless at a general meeting specially convoked. The resolution was rejected, 17 to 14, and the legality of the contract confirmed.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Washington Capital says:—"A Wall street broker friend of mine says his firm are borrowing all the money they want at two per cent. a year, and charging customers six per cent. for the use of it. 'We cleared \$15,000 on interest alone in the month of August,' said my friend. 'When our customers order us to buy certain shares of stock for them they put up ten per cent. of the total investment, and that makes us responsible for ninety per cent. If the stock is left idle on our hands for any length of time we charge interest on that ninety per cent. So, you see, if the market is lively the profit lies in the commissions; if the market is dull it is in the interest. In either case we come out ahead.'"

A COMPANY is said to have been formed to carry out a "reformed theatre," a model of which has recently been exhibited. Everything possible about this theatre is of iron. All the scenes, curtains, &c., are lifted and lowered by hydraulic machinery, so that only about one-sixth the number of men usually required suffice to "work" everything; and the scenes can be changed in a surprisingly short time. The stage floor is in a number of rectangular sections, each of which can be raised and lowered independently by hydraulic power. This, it is said, gives power to produce many very remarkable and picturesque effects which are impossible with ordinary stage machinery. "Thus the stage may be made to slope backwards and downwards, so that the audience may suddenly find themselves at the top of a mountain range, looking down into a series of deep valleys."

SPEAKING about the phenomenal pacer Johnson, record 2:10, the N. Y. Sportsman says:—"What is most remarkable about the pacer Johnson is that he is not at all formed on the model of the type he represents, thus administering a severe back-hander to the conformation theory. Taken point by point, he is, to all appearances, a trotter of high finish. The trot, however, is a gait he is not familiar with. As far as our knowledge of his pedigree goes, he was got by Bashaw Goldsmith, son of Green's Bashaw, dam by Ned Forrest. What particular Ned Forrest we don't know. It is pretty certain there is no pacing blood near him, and the fact of his adopting the gait from choice, looks like a freak of nature." Hambletonian sires bled strongly in the trotting lines, like the Old Horse, Dictator, Almont, Strathmore, Happy Medium, and others; they have some paces to their credit, and the majority of them out of trotting mares. Lady Close, Felix, Westmont, Colonel Dickey and Eddie C. are all dyed-in-the-wool pacers, and yet they do not all partake of the generally accepted type of conformation. This, however, is a question we leave to those learned in equine metaphysics to solve. If they can. Johnson, placed his first work on the list at Detroit, Mich., June 28th, getting a record of 2:25; beating a field of eight good ones in straight heats. At East Saginaw, July 4th, he reduced the figure to 2:21, beating seven in straight heats. His next exploit was at Chicago, July 16th, when he distanced Billy S. and Eddie D. in the first heat, doing the same for Gargle in the second. In this race he cut seven seconds out of his record, and people began to see that a great piece had been won. His attempt to beat the time of Little Brown Jug three days after was a failure only through a mistake as to falling, although he equalled the time of the brown gelding. Shortly after, that bugbear of the trainer, pinky, attacked Johnson, and he laid up. Coming to his form, he started at Chicago to lay low old Father Time. After a warming heat he got away evenly, reaching the quarter in 33 seconds. This was discouraging to those backing the horse, but when the half was reached in 1:03, all was safe. The third quarter was reached in 1:36. The mile was done in 2:10, several watches by reliable timers making it 2:09. This date, Brown Jug's time, one and three-quarter seconds, and is the fastest mile ever made in harness at either way of going.

THE Atlanta Constitution says: "Escaped Connecticut murderers are about to form a club for social amusements."

THE Sydney Bulletin asks where there is about a Chinaman that can fascinate a white girl? The answer is that it is the fact of John's liberality in the matter of dress and gewgaws which makes him "go down." Again, John may occasionally murder his wife, but he never beats her.

THE Sydney Bulletin states that during the trial, at Adelaide, of Mah Poo, charged with sending a compatriot to the Celestial City before his time, one of the jurors suddenly went mad, "owing to over-pressure on his brain," and comments: "Serve him right. No man with a brain has any business in a jury-box."

AN inquest was held this afternoon at the Civil Hospital on the body of Mr. Edward Hughes Hallett, late chief officer of the steamship Ningpo, who is said to have committed suicide by laudanum poisoning. The circumstances are briefly these:—The deceased was engaged as chief officer of the Ningpo on the 4th inst., and on the 24th was discharged by Capt. Cass, at Canton, in consequence of unsatisfactory conduct and insubordination. He was given a passage to Hongkong by the Captain, and while en route to this port is supposed to have drunk the entire contents of an eight ounce vial of laudanum, which was found empty on his desk. The deceased had been called by the captain and officer, who, not getting a reply, drew the Captain's attention to the fact, when the comatose condition of Mr. Hallett was discovered through the window of his cabin being broken open and the door opened from the inside. The unfortunate man was taken to the hospital at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and died an hour after admission. The inquest was adjourned to to-morrow at 2:30 p.m.

A SCIENTIST has recently qualified himself for a lunatic asylum by making and publishing the following useless calculations on the Apocalyptic text:—"And he measured the city with a reed, 12,000 furlongs. The length and the breadth and the height of it are equal." 12,000 furlongs equal 7,920,000 feet, which, being cubed, is 496,793,388,000,000,000,000 cubic feet. Reserving half of this space for the throne and court of Heaven, and half the balance for streets, we have the remainder of 124,198,272,000,000,000,000 cubic feet. Divide this by 4096, the cubical feet in a room sixteen feet square, and there will be 30,321,843,750,000,000 rooms. We will now suppose the world always did and always will contain 990,000,000 inhabitants, and that a generation lasts for 33 years, making in all 2,770,000,000 every century; and that the world will stand 100,000,000 years, or 1000 centuries, making in all 2,770,000,000,000 inhabitants. Then suppose there were one hundred worlds, equal to this in number of inhabitants and duration of years, making a total of 2,770,000,000,000,000 persons, and there would be more than a hundred rooms 16 feet square for each person."

UNDER the heading "Revolving Realism," Robert Buchanan writes from Drury Lane Theatre to the Daily News on the 18th ult.:—"My attention has just been called to the criticism in your paper of Tuesday, and to a leader in a contemporary, commenting somewhat severely on the realisation of a public execution, with all its 'revolving' details, in the Drury Lane drama, 'A Sailor and His Loin.' Unfortunately, I quite fail to see in what respect such realisation differs, artistically speaking, from the pictures given in true tragedy of executions by the axe or guillotine, as in dramas illustrating the lives of Mary Stuart and Marie Antoinette, or of burnings at the stake, as in the well-known French play of Jeanne d'Arc, made famous by the acting of Rachel. I shall be answered, doubtless, that the rope is anti-poetical and hideous; while the axe, the guillotine, and the fagot are poetical. Again I fail to see the distinction, though it was pointed out to me, adversely, when I first attempted, years ago, in my poems, to get pathetic and beauty out of themes of coarse contemporary life. To myself individually there is solemnity and poetry in the idea of a poor modern martyr, condemned to die at the hands of the common hangman, awakening in the dim light of a watery morning, and walking to the scaffold, while the deathbell tolls, amidst the thickly-falling snow. From the beginning of my literary career I have been among the strongest opponents of capital punishment; and if in the drama already named I produce that horrible blot on our civilisation as it is, I do so, both as artist and man, in the confidence that the representation can shock no truly tender heart, or otherwise do anything but good. Nowadays, our judicial murders are done in secret, and nowadays, the super-sensitive, merrymen of certain playgrounds are revolted by any reproduction of the stern and terrible facts of human suffering. Through such things as they must not be spoken of or seen. Moreover, the misery of a ragged criminal is pitiable and disfigureable; while the sufferings of a king in sack and buskin are without offence to the aesthetic spectator. Fortunately, the playgoing public in general are differently constituted; they accept truth to nature, however familiar, and they sympathise with humanity, however lowly. For the rest, I am certain that no representation of merely revolting details, unillumined by imagination and untempered by art, would be received as an English drama. And if I had really oversteered the mark, in my drama—or rather the drama in which I have had the invaluable assistance and co-operation of Mr. Harris—the organised club which came to Drury Lane last Monday night would have succeeded in its purpose, instead of being crushed and defeated by the strength of an unimagined audience. (No dramatic need fear the British public, for though its severity is sometimes terrible, its fairness is proverbial, judging from my own experience. I should surmise that the fair play of some professional critics is more doubtful.) But the Press in general is glad to say, presents unnecessary severity on the part of particular members. To the critic of the Daily News, among others, I owe my obligations; for he tempests justice with good nature, and now, as on former occasions, declines to deal in wholesale abuse."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 573.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT
of
BEAST'S CHOICE SUFFOLK

**BREAKFAST
BACON,
HAMS
AND
BATH CHAPS.**

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1883. [340]

Auctions.

**PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE OLD CHINESE
PORCELAINS, CURIOS,
&c., &c., &c.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 1st December, 1883, at Two P.M., at his
Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf Buildings—
A VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS, CURIOS,
&c., &c., &c.

The same having just arrived in this Colony from Peking, having been collected in the Northern Provinces of China, and comprising—
Choice Specimens of VASES, JARS, BOWLS, CUPS, PLATES, DISHES, &c., of different descriptions of the reigns of "KIEN-LUNG," "YUNG-CHEN," "KANG-HI," and the "MING" DYNASTY, also One Piece of Very Old Porcelain of the "SUNG" DYNASTY, of IMPERIAL PORCELAINS, JADES, CLOISONNES, CURIOS, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale, and the above Articles will be on view on FRIDAY NEXT.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1883. [386]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE, to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 8th December, 1883, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises,
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
SITUATE IN
THIRD STREET & HIGH STREET,
Victoria, Hongkong,
comprising—

All that Piece of GROUND registered as INLAND LOT No. 685, and measuring on the North 105 feet, on the South 105 feet, on the East 150 feet and on the West 150 feet, and containing in the whole 15,750 square feet, together with the Buildings thereon. Held for the residue of a term of 999 years at the annual Crown Rent of \$104-12.
The Property is sold subject to the existing tenancies thereof.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

CREASY EWENS,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee,
or to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1883. [384]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will conduct our Business at this Port, and all Communications should be addressed to them. Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us, No. 11, Queen's Road Central.
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

TO LET.

"BISNEE VILLA" Pakloona, Farnished.
No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1883. [7]

CHS. J. GAUFF & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
CLOCK-MAKERS.
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND
OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
SOLE AGENTS.
See Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and
"for Volclander and Sohn's"
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND STEREOGRAMS.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world at CURRENT RATES.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1883. [827]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [306]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$1,420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....\$1,230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$1,825,353.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 31st March, 1883.....\$4,475,353.56

DIRECTORS.
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq., J. M. MUIRHEAD, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333-33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YUEN MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [670]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A SECOND and FINAL BONUS of Five per cent. on Contributions and a DIVIDEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-NINE CENTS per SHARE for the year 1882, will be Payable on MONDAY, the 2nd instant. Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883. [794]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premia for the year ended 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [673]

FOR SALE.

GOOD BORDEAUX CLARET.....\$3-50.
WOLFE, SCHIEDAM, SCHNAPPS.....\$6-00.
In Cases of 12 Bottles at.....

Also,
Some PRIME HOLLAND Jenever in Stone Bottles, and some POMERANZEN BITTERS.

Double-Barreled Breech-Loading GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES and SHOT, &c., &c., &c.
Very Fresh ITALIAN CONDENSED MILK in Cases of 4 Dozens, at \$5-50 per Case.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
at and 23, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1883. [862]

Intimations.

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," "THE CORK CONSTITUTION, No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says—

MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE,
"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaiser-I-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'fragrant weed.' Instead of strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

SOLE AGENCY,

"NOVELTY STORE,"
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [731]

**SAYLE & CO'S
SHOW-ROOMS.**

WE INTEND MAKING A SPECIAL SHOW

TO-MORROW

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CHEAP TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, FELT, BEAVER, AND STRAW HATS,

JUST LANDED EX "GLENARTNEY."

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

**KELLY & WALSH'S
SELECTED LIST OF WORKS OF REFERENCE.**

CRABBE'S English-Synonyms.
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words.
Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.
Bartlett's Shakespeare Phrase Book.
Every Man his own Lawyer.
Staunton's Chess Player's Hand Book.
Anderson's Mercantile Letters.
Scott's Shipowner's Telegraph Code, with Supplement.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, 1883.
Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary, 5 vols. Imp. 8vo.
Chamber's Etymological Dictionary.
Routledge's Desk Dictionary, (a tiny, but very complete volume, portable enough for the waistcoat pocket.)
Ogilvie's Smaller English Dictionary—the best \$1 Dictionary in the market.
Greener's The Gun and its development, with notes on Shooting.
Stonehenge's The Modern Sportsman's Gun and Rifle.
Youatt on the Horse.
Day's The Race Horse in Training.
Captain Haye's Horse Training and Management.
Hopkin's Manual of Marine Insurance.
Society Small Talk.
Manners and Tone of Good Society.
Etiquette of Good Society.
Cavendish on Whist. Dutton on Billiards.
Hoyle's Book of Games.
Watt's Graceful Riding.
Pittman's Complete System of Phonography.
Macled's Theory and Practice of Banking.
Kwatin's Chinese Dictionary of English.
Carleton's Condensed Encyclopedia and Hand Book of Information.
Gossip's The Chess Player's Manual.

JUST LANDED.

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS.
Specially Manufactured for the Climate. We offer these instruments for the same prices at which they are sold in America. Illustrated Price Lists on application.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER.

HAS LATELY RECEIVED.

**CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LETT'S DIARIES, FOR 1884.**

GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.
OLD JUDGE TOBACCO.
AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.
CIGARETTE AND CIGAR CASES in great variety.
THE SMOKERS SET, in Brass.
GROTESQUE BRASS ASH TRAYS.

NEW PHOTO FRAMES for Promenade Photographs.
EASEL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS in great variety and at all Prices.
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, CARD CASES and BLOTTERS in all kinds of Leathers.
A Quantity of NOVELTIES in PLUSH and BRASS-GOODS.

NEW MECHANICAL TOYS.
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1883. [784]

EX S.S. "IRAQUADDY" & "GLENEAGLES."

ROSE & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

MANTLES, JACKETS, ULSTERS,

DRESS MATERIALS

AND

OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

ALSO

**A NEW DELIVERY OF
FELT AND BEAVER HATS.**

ROSE & CO.,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [716]

Consignees.

UNION LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"MOSSER,"
Captain Longley, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yokohama unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, the 23rd inst.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th November, or they will not be recognised.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1883. [879]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO," the above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1883. [1]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, (THE 1ST DECEMBER.)

THE LOFTS TROUPE
WILL APPEAR IN
H. J. BYRON'S
CELEBRATED SOCIETY COMEDY
"OUR BOYS."

There will be no Performance on THURSDAY, the 29th November, in consequence of the Theatre being required for St. Andrew's Ball Preparations.

TUESDAY, the 4th December, GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor
SIR GEO. HOBEN, G.C.M.G.,
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S COMIC OPERA
H.M.S. "PINAFORE"
will be repeated.

This Performance being a repeat will not count as a Subscription Night.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.

J. CHAS. DAVIS,
Manager,
BARTLEY O'BRIEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1883. [883]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, and March, 1882. [8]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAK
CROWN
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

C. L. THEVENIN,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS,
HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT
of
**WHITE AND RED
BURGUNDIES,**
GRAND HERMITAGE,
CHAMBERTIN,

RICHEBOURG, POMMARD,

OLD PORT, SHERRY, WHISKEY, COGNAC,

LIQUORS AND SYRUPS, PERFUMERY,
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1883. [780]

RODERICK DHU WHISKY.

A PURE Fine Flavoured Blend, Equal in
Bouquet and Style to the
FINEST FRENCH BRANDY.
SOLE AGENT FOR HONGKONG,
C. L. THEVENIN,
Hongkong Hotel Building.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [787]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS

AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 44, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [471]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship
"BENLARG,"
Captain Clark, will be despatched for the above Ports, at DAYLIGHT, TO-MORROW, the 30th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1883. [869]

THE AUSTRALASIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE, VIA SINGAPORE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and Fiji.)

THE Steamship
"SUEZ,"

Captain Dodd, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 4th December, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [850]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark
"JAMES A. BORDLAND,"
J. H. Kent, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1883. [888]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. German Ship
"OTTO,"
Fortmann, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1883. [819]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Hawaiian Bark
"LILLY GRACE,"
Hughes, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

This vessel has good accommodation for cabin passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1883. [866]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, with the option of calling at Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 3rd December, at THREE P.M. To be followed by the S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO," on SATURDAY, the 15th December, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, one San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 2nd December. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. marked day; all Parcel Packages should be made to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Scaled Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1883. [1]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHARTER'S

SODA WATER FACTORY
is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and dispatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
GUARANTEED
Manufactured
SPARKLING WATERS.
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory,
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [279]